

The National Republican.

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Advertisements: NATIONAL.—Maggie Mitchell. FOREIGN.—Duff Opera Company. DIME MUSEUM.—Matinee and evening performance. CONIQUE.—Sensational and Majestic Consolidation.

Auction Sales: FUTURE DATES. By JOHN FREEMAN & CO.—On Friday, Dec. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., trustee sale of valuable improved property, No. 57 F street northeast.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1883.

The Business Index: Will be published Friday, Dec. 7, on the first page. Those not yet called upon by our agent will be sent as early as practicable.

Report Day: A good portion of our space this morning is given to the reports of the postmaster general, the secretary of war, and the attorney general. Owing to the fact that all these reports were given to the press for publication the same day, it is impossible for us to do more than give a synopsis of each. We have endeavored to give the main points and the substance of the most important recommendations. In all the reports printed this morning the reader will find much of general interest.

MR. RANDALL WAS VERY HEAVILY WEIGHTED. The Philadelphia Press says for him.

You are entirely welcome, Mr. Carlisle. THE REPUBLICAN was heartily for you, and it started out determined to pull you through.

The usefulness of the Philadelphia heeler in speakership contests has departed. He came over to help Mr. Randall, and materially aided Mr. Carlisle.

It was delightfully funny to see the Virginia boursing springing to their ears for the Pennsylvania protectionist, Randall, for fear that Carlisle's election would be beneficial to Monheim.

The Virginia boursing papers have found here and there a friend from the north resident in that state ready to defend the party of freedom and progress.

Bane of the north, its canker and its moth. These modern Kansas barf'ring birth for broth.

The trial of O'Donnell for killing Carey, the informer, lasted but two days and resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder. The prisoner upon receiving the death sentence became violently excited, and was led from the court cursing and struggling. Gen. Pryor, who was sent over from this country, had no opportunity to do anything in behalf of the doomed man, as the other attorneys said they would give up their briefs unless their counsels were followed.

The report of the attorney general, a digest of which we publish this morning, is a carefully considered review of the United States judiciary for the past year, and is marked by many commendable suggestions. The attorney general's statements about the anomalous condition of the district judiciary are both forcible and true, and his recommendations as to remedying the "jury fixing" business are sound and pertinent. The idea of extending the jurisdiction of the district courts practically, by giving those of Maryland cognizance of district courts, is a thoughtful one, whose effect, if carried into practice, would be productive of marked results. The report is an able and forcible paper.

The New York World has been making observations about Tilden's condition and intentions. Through this medium we learn that he "continues to take the deepest interest in the welfare of the country and in the success of the democracy. It is the interest of an actor no longer, however. Samuel J. Tilden is now and henceforth will be content to be an interested spectator. He feels that he is not called upon to sacrifice his health and strength in political turmoil." This is probably an insidious scheme of Sam's to convey the impression to the country that he was not backing Randall for the speakership. It would not do for the mysterious mummy of Greystone to appear to be unable to control New York's congressional delegation.

We presume the Philadelphia Press will agree with us that when people can't agree it is a good thing to let the subject of disagreement alone. We are persuaded, however, that there are comparatively few matters of public importance upon which there can be any difference of opinion between THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN and the Commercial Advertiser. For instance, both journals, being faithful organs of advanced republicanism, must necessarily agree that a selfish and corrupt journalist, who will wickedly and wantonly enter into a conspiracy to defraud the government out of more than a half million of dollars, insults his party, and casts unjust imputations upon the administration, ought to be placed without the pale of decent journalism.

The report of the secretary of war is an unusually interesting state paper, especially valuable in its recommendations and suggestions. Secretary Lincoln calls attention to the hardships imposed on disbursing officers of the army in requiring them to give satisfactory securities, when their lives are necessarily passed from one station to another, and the difficulty of procuring suitable securities almost insuperable. He recommends legislation to accept corporate as well as individual sureties. He calls

attention to the balance on hand to the credit of the appropriation for harbors and rivers. In speaking of the Mississippi he shows the satisfactory condition of the work. He states that it will be necessary to fit out another expedition for the relief of Lieut. Greely, of whose expedition he speaks at some length. His remarks concerning a reorganization of the militia of the states are timely and wise, and recommends the passing of an appropriation with the view of encouraging volunteer companies. He also recommends a reorganization of the district militia.

The Postmaster General's Report.

The annual report of the postmaster general presents an interesting exhibit of the operations of this important branch of the government. The postoffice department deals more directly with the daily business and affairs of the people, and comes nearer to them in every way, than any other department of the government, while the extent of its operations and the vast number of persons to which it gives employment invest it with peculiar interest and importance. The report of the postmaster general shows that the growth of the department and of postal business is keeping even pace with that of the country. The total number of postoffices at the close of the last fiscal year was 47,863, an increase of 1,673, during the year. The revenues were \$45,508,692, an increase of \$3,632,932 over the preceding year, while the expenditures were \$42,816,700, leaving a surplus of \$2,691,992. This, however, is a better showing than will be made next year. The postmaster general estimates that, on account of diminished revenues and increased expenditures, there will be a deficiency next year of \$2,938,111. The loss during next year, occasioned by the reduction of letter postage to two cents, is estimated at \$7,893,380.

The postmaster general does not favor a reduction of postage on drop letters to 1 cent. There is a difference of opinion on this subject, and, as indicated by the press, quite a general desire for the reduction. THE REPUBLICAN has been of the opinion that it would be a wise and timely measure, but the postmaster general does not take that view of the case. He thinks the financial returns of the free delivery service will not justify the reduction at present, and recommends that it be deferred at least until the full effect of the recent reduction of letter postage shall be known.

The recommendation for the change in the standard of letter weight from half an ounce to one ounce, making two ounces the measure of double postage, will meet with universal approval, and should be promptly adopted by congress. The same may be said of the recommendation for a change in the rate of postage on transient newspapers from 1 cent per two ounces to 1 cent three ounces. Both of these changes will be a great convenience to the public.

The postmaster general reviews the action of the department on the lottery question and recommends more stringent legislation for the exclusion of lottery matter and advertisements from the mails.

On the important question of a postal telegraph the postmaster general makes a strong argument in favor of the constitutional right of the government to establish new telegraph lines or to acquire possession and control of existing lines, if it sees fit to do so, but on grounds of public policy he is decidedly opposed to such action. While admitting the existence of evils in the present system, he thinks the evils of a government telegraph would be still greater and probably of a character to threaten the purity and permanence of our institutions. We believe this to be a correct conclusion, and one which, on mature reflection, will commend itself to the best sense of the country. Without questioning the right of the government to engage in the telegraph business, we believe that considerations of public policy furnish the strongest possible arguments against the exercise of the right and against congress entering on a line of legislation of which no one could foresee or predict the end.

Chalmers vs. Manning.

In answer to Chalmers's notice of contest, Mr. Manning said:

I admit that the inspectors and clerks of the several election precincts did certify to the county commissioners of election in their respective counties that you received a majority of the votes cast, and I further admit that the 147 votes which the commissioners of that county returned as cast for J. R. Chalmers were in fact, cast for you, and that the name Chalmers was inserted in the return by clerical error instead of your name. And in this connection I state that because of said error in your prejudice I will not take a seat in said congress or ask the clerk to enroll my name as a member thereof until I have been vindicated, and the house shall have affirmed my right thereto.

How can this infamous wrong, thus certified to by Mr. Manning himself as such, ever be vindicated and made a right? It is rumored now that when congress meets some other democrat than Mr. Manning will present his certificate and offer a resolution to have him sworn in under it. In other words, the democratic house will be asked to disgrace itself by seating Manning on a certificate so fraudulent that he was ashamed to present it himself. We shall watch with interest the result of this resolution if it is offered.

Free Trade and Free Shooting.

That Mr. Carlisle is an able statesman and an upright man no one doubts. His state was nominally in the union during the war, though Horace Greeley once remarked that "Kentucky was the bounty-jumper of the war." It has been the boast of some Kentuckians that she furnished her full quota to each of the contending armies. Mr. Carlisle was counted a union man, so was Garrett Davis. Mr. Davis was unable generally to agree with the party of the union as how best to serve the national cause. We only know of Mr. Carlisle that he seems to have kept up good relations with the democratic party following. At the same time, however, he seems to have been always ready to think the war should have been fought without any other than the confederate army. All of which is a preface to saying that as the solid south made Mr. Carlisle's cause its own, that gentleman must not deem it ill natured if people judge him by the company he keeps. And so the solid south has taken open possession of its

own and assumed visible control of the democratic party. This is as it should be. The northern democracy cannot be disaffected so long as it is allowed a place, even at the second table, where the viands of patronage, somewhat hacked and disfigured, to be sure, are still left in quantity sufficient to appease the robust hunger which is their main characteristic. The democratic party is the political south, and its members in New Hampshire and Connecticut are as ready to be patronized by the bourbon aristocrats as they were in the good old days of Calhoun and McDuffie.

Speaking of Calhoun, the solid south now reveals in a restoration in its ranks of the policy of the nearest approach to free trade compatible with a paragonous conduct of the federal government. Let the northern manufacturers, and the southern, too, for that matter, stand aside now for the new era which the Calhoun free trade democracy would usher in. The issues are fairly joined. Free trade and free shooting at elections.

The Speakership Contest.

The election of Mr. Carlisle to the speakership is appropriate. The southern democracy are in control of the house, and it is but meet and fit that they should elect a southern democrat, whose sympathies will naturally be with his own section. Had the bulk of the democratic majority been elected from the north Mr. Randall or Mr. Cox would easily have prevailed, but since the party has no strength in the north, and for all effective purposes is confined to the ex-confederate states, it is well that, for the first time since the close of the war, the southern democrats have plucked up courage enough to assert their power and take to their own section all the advantages afforded by their present control of one of the great law-making branches of the government. In taking possession of the important positions of speaker, clerk, and doorkeeper the southern members have shown that they mean to have the sweets as well as the pains of responsibility.

Of Mr. Carlisle personally THE REPUBLICAN has naught but kind words to utter. His ability is beyond question, and he will make a capable presiding officer. He has the courage of his opinions, and will not hesitate to reflect them in the formation of his committees. In his personal qualities he is as acceptable as were any of his rivals. But it is the influence that selected him, and what his election represents, that will arrest the attention of the north.

His election presents two especially salient points for northern reflection. The first being that it clearly shows that democratic success now means southern success, and that no matter who is put forward and elected as their representative, the fruits of their victory must necessarily inure to the section which was in rebellion twenty years ago. This for the reason that the strength of the party is there, and where the bulk of the party is the bulk of the rewards must go. The day has gone by when southern democrats were content to stay in the background for fear of offense to northern opinion, and the north must face and consider the surety that their appropriation of all the leading positions in the house is typical of what they will do in the event of a national success.

The second point is that it brings the issue of protection versus free trade sharply to the front. Mr. Carlisle's opinions are well known, and are the average opinions of his party south, and of the men who voted for him. His election carries with it the assurance of attempted changes in the tariff that will be of great consequence, greatly disturbing to vast interests of capital and labor, and very obnoxious to the manufacturing north.

Had THE REPUBLICAN been asked to select that one of the democratic candidates whose nomination would be the most advantageous to the republican party, it would have selected Mr. Carlisle. The precipitation of the issues that are conceded to go with his election insures a contest in 1884 that will have for its central idea the retention or abolition of that system of protection which has served to make our prosperity and wealth as a nation the marvel of the world. The republicans carried Indiana upon that issue in 1880, and they can elect a president upon the same issue in 1884.

THE TILDEN REGENCY.

Mr. Randall Handicapped by the Ancient Whisper of Gramercy Park.

Since John G. Thompson has abandoned his pursuit of the office of sergeant-at-arms of congress, it does no harm to state that in a recent visit Mr. Thompson paid to Mr. Tilden in the Gramercy Park mansion in company with Judge McKenny, of Hamilton, Ohio, Mr. Tilden said: "You have an understanding with Randall, have you not?" This he repeated and expressed his interest in Randall's election. I mention the matter, of which I became informed through an incidental conversation, only to show that Mr. Randall has been handicapped and not helped by Mr. Tilden. Behind Randall many more powerful forces are at work. Mr. Tilden's condition is somewhat improved; he is able to sit up. He has been ill for two days at his residence, 27 Gramercy Place.

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economic and pure administration. Texas bear heavily on the people in any way that they can be relieved, but they may be sometimes made to suffer by them without knowing the suffering comes. They do not apply the means of redress, and their sufferings grow worse and worse. It is when they feel the taxes that the taxes are really the least, because they specially devise means for the reduction in the proper point, and they throw hands upon the public extravagance. I should look upon the adoption of the scheme of supporting the state governments by indirect taxes collected by the general government as the first step toward the reform of the republic. The best government is a simple government frugally administered, and the further you remove that government from the people the less there is of simplicity and frugality. These are my views given on first impressions, which I think will grow stronger and stronger by further reflection."

THE NEW SPEAKER.

An Opinion Expressed Before the Election.

It is a fortunate circumstance that the leading candidate for the democratic nomination for speaker of the forty-eighth congress should be a man so exceptionally qualified for the position as Mr. Carlisle. It cannot be said that either of the other two candidates is in any way his equal in the north. Mr. Randall and Mr. Cox each earned considerable reputation as parliamentarians, but it is an acknowledged fact that Mr. Carlisle is the superior of either, whether on the floor or in the chair. He is thoroughly versed in the principles of parliamentary law as any man in congress will always be, and he has a man in congress, while always cool and deliberate, in this particular a striking contrast to Randall and Cox, neither of whom is able to restrain the passion of excitement. Never untrue to his party, Carlisle has that fortunate judicial quality which makes him always fair, so that in gaining the respect of his political opponents he has strengthened his power of control as a presiding officer. Honoring his unquestioned ability and respecting his unvarying fairness, the republican side of the house would be more completely under his command than it could possibly be under that of any other man the democrats could put in the chair. It is rare good fortune, therefore, that this man, so especially equipped for the duties of speaker, is so prominently and completely identified with the particular political issue circumstances are now presenting to the country. His election is itself a formal and definite declaration of the party position upon the tariff issue, will assure the country that the democracy mean to follow no course of dissimulation or hypocrisy. With Carlisle in the chair a wise and courageous policy will be pursued, and the party faithful to the guidance of a safe man will at once begin an aggressive campaign.

ELEVENTH HOUR MUNIFICENCE.

Mr. Tilden on the Eve of Giving Away His City Residence and Library.

The New York World of yesterday published an interview with one of Mr. Tilden's most intimate and trusted friends, wherein he stated the Gramercy Place palace, with its great literary and artistic treasures, was to be donated to the city of New York by Mr. Tilden. The pith of the interview is appended:

"Some time ago his library began to reach such proportions that serious encroachments were made by it on the space of the living rooms of his old house. He had always intended to leave his books to the city for a public library. It occurred to him then that he could not better employ his declining years than in preparing a fitting casket for his literary treasures and so make his gift a complete one. After much consideration he concluded that no better site for a library could be found than his old house, if it were only large enough. He secured the adjoining building, took Vaux, the architect, into his confidence, and the result is the new library. Tilden has a handsome structure so designed that he can continue to enjoy his old comforts and the loved society of his books during the remainder of his life. When he goes it will be found that the house is admirably adapted for a library and literary institute. He has perfected all arrangements. Under his will the Gramercy Park house and his splendid library collection will be left in trust to the city for a public library. In this, to some degree, he follows the example of John Jacob Astor in founding the Astor library, and of Peter Cooper in erecting the Cooper union. The Tilden foundation will differ, however, from others of its kind in many particulars. This is known, however, only to the trustees, and I do not think the time has yet come to divulge the contents of the trust deed."

"Three of Mr. Tilden's old and valued friends—Mr. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; Mr. Stanton, of New York; and Mr. John Bigelow, of New York—were present at the reading of the will."

"You can give me some idea of the value of Mr. Tilden's proposed gift?" "You can calculate it easily. He has spent about \$500,000 on the buildings; his books and engravings are worth nearly \$100,000, comprising, as they do, the most extensive private collection in the country. His library, with its contents, is worth \$1,000,000. The amount of the endowment I must leave you to guess, but it will be ample, I assure you."

A Saturday Musical.

At the Saturday evening musicale of the Normal Musical Institute, selections from the operas "Lohengrin," "Traviata," and "The Barber of Seville," were given. The vocal part being rendered by Prof. Lefroy J. Boggs, and the child songsters, a little Louise Marguerite; the instrumental part by Miss Gertrude Boggs, and Prof. Boggs. Miss Margaret E. Saxton gave some readings. Among those present were Mrs. William H. Miller, Mr. J. A. Johnson, Mr. McFarlane, Mrs. Joseph R. Merrill, and Mrs. W. S. Eaton, Jr. and Mrs. Howard, Miss Julia C. Hackett, Mrs. A. Alexander, Prof. Giesche, Mr. E. L. Townsend, Mrs. and Miss Nicholson.

PERSONAL.

Hon. John E. Lamb, of Indiana, is at the Riggs.

Hon. Frank Hiseock, of New York, and Hon. R. B. Hitt, of Illinois, are at the Arlington.

Hon. H. G. Turner, of Georgia, and Hon. H. P. Love, of Massachusetts, are at the Riggs.

Hon. W. M. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. W. R. Cox, of North Carolina, are at the Riggs.

Hon. John Winans, of Wisconsin, and Hon. John R. McPherson, of New Jersey, are at the Hamilton.

Hon. George C. Harleton has taken No. 11 B street northwest for the winter. His family are with him.

Lieut. F. W. Greenleaf and family will occupy the new house, No. 7, Cooke row, Stoddard street, West Washington.

E. P. Brooks, ex-gov. of Florida, formerly of the National Republican, is at the Riggs house CONNED by his bed.

Hon. D. C. Hackett's condition is somewhat improved; he is able to sit up. He has been ill for two days at his residence, 27 Gramercy Place.

Hon. C. M. Mackay, Pennsylvania; Hon. H. P. Love, Massachusetts; Hon. J. A. Johnson, New York; Hon. Ed. Betting, Michigan, are at the Hamilton.

Hon. E. C. Foster and his wife, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, are at the Hamilton.

The marriage of Dr. Edwin Gladman and Miss Margaret H. Wilson, of New York, took place at the Hamilton on the 29th inst.

Hon. J. O. Broadhead, St. Louis; Hon. J. B. Harrison, Pennsylvania; Hon. R. B. Hitt, New York; Hon. Richard Coke, Texas; and Hon. A. Herr Smith, of Pennsylvania, are at the Hamilton.

Senator Austin P. Pike, New Hampshire; Congressman John L. Milken, Maine; F. A. Johnson, New York; C. A. Boutelle and wife, Maine; and John D. Long and family, Massachusetts, are at the Hamilton.

Hon. William Whiting, of Massachusetts; Hon. T. B. Reed, of Maine; Hon. N. T. Davis, of Massachusetts; Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Hon. James B. Wilson, of Iowa; and Hon. George W. Covington, of Maryland, are at the Riggs.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States steamer Kearns has arrived at Villefranche.

Medical Inspector David Kindelberger, of this city, has been ordered to the Harford, flagship of the Pacific squadron.

Leave for two months has been granted Gen. Wilhelm Rindler, who has just returned from the division of the Atlantic and department of the east during his absence.

The retirement of Col. Frederick T. Dent, 3d artillery, has been announced. He is a colonel; Maj. J. M. Langdon to lieutenant colonel; Capt. C. B. Thompson to major; First Lieut. George G. Greenough to captain.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Operations of the National Judiciary During the Past Year—Recommendations as to United States Courts and Their Officers—A Plan to Extend the District Jurisdiction.

The attorney general's report reviews the condition of the judiciary of the United States and gives statistics thereon. There remain on the docket of the supreme court 874 cases not disposed of. The number of cases decided at the October term in which the United States were concerned was 61, of which 30 were in favor of and 31 against the government. Beside these there were 13 cases dismissed in which the United States were concerned. In the court of claims during the past year 772 suits, claiming over \$6,000,000, were brought against the United States, and 51 suits, claiming \$162,155.17, against the District of Columbia, under the act of June 16, 1850. Of the suits against the government 80 were brought, and in 26 of them judgment was for claimants \$476,600.76. Of the suits against the district 30 were brought to trial and judgment for claimants rendered in 20 cases, aggregating \$40,701.91. In the circuit and district courts during the past fiscal year 1,597 civil suits were terminated, 642 of them in favor of the government, and on July 1, 1883, 432 civil suits were pending to which the United States were a party.

There were terminated during the last year 7,792 criminal prosecutions under the customs, internal revenue, postoffice, election civil rights, naturalization, habeas corpus and pension laws, hostile miscellaneous. There were pending July 1, 1883, 5,732 criminal prosecutions.

The attorney general recommends the reorganization of section 14 of the act approved Aug. 10, 1856, providing that United States attorneys may appoint substitute attorneys in certain cases to attend to the duties of the office when they cannot so attend themselves, to be paid only the regular fees of the United States attorneys. He recommends that the score of economy. He suggests that the pay of the district attorneys for New Mexico and Arizona should be increased to the maximum, \$1,000 per annum. He also recommends that not more than four witnesses in civil cases should be allowed to be summoned at the government expense for defendants who swear they cannot pay witness fees. He thinks that the fees of witnesses and jurors in the territories should be reduced. He recommends an increase in the number of the territorial judges, special appropriation for the Utah judiciary, the making the maximum compensation of the clerks of the United States courts uniform, and that the emolument returns of attorneys, marshals, and clerks be settled for the fiscal year instead of as now by the calendar year. He suggests curing defects in the present system relating to fees paid into court and to the judicial legislation to protect the executive civil officers of the government in the performance of their duties. He calls special attention to the management of the District of Columbia jail, which, he says, is a disgrace to the country, and recommends that it be put directly under the management of the attorney general. He suggests that all accounts of chief supervisor of elections should be taken in open court under the inspection and examination of the district attorney, and forwarded to the proper department for further examination and reduction, if deemed advisable and necessary.

He recommends that outgoing marshals be required to turn over to their successors in office all unfinished business of every kind in their hands at the time of the qualification of their successors. He recommends the amendment of the fee schedule of the court so that the fees of the marshals, clerks, and deputies not less than one-half their net earnings, and also recommends making the salaries of court officers a fixed one instead of fees. He reviews at length the criminal procedure of the law, and recommends that the old style—verbose and pleonastic style—of preparing indictments be changed to one more intelligible and more in consonance with the common sense of the age. He thinks it desirable that the pleadings be simplified, a uniform system of challenges provided, and the trials shorn of the technical objections and numberless dilatory motions that can now be interposed to prevent a speedy trial.

He mentions the anomalous condition of the United States courts in the District of Columbia, where the question whether a criminal has the right of making ten or four challenges of jurors. He recommends that all persons who are entitled in the event of the conviction of a defendant to compensation or reward by reason of any loss of damage sustained or for the arrest or apprehension of the defendant should be made by law competent witnesses, and to the same extent the evils above recited he submits a carefully prepared form of criminal procedure for the courts of the United States, which embodies the substance of the recommendation above.

He says that now if I had been playing for money I would not have been so lucky!"

He devotes considerable space to the jury system of the District of Columbia. He points out the large number of people virtually living here, but having a constructive residence elsewhere, as a fact that militates against the jury system in the district. He thinks the same justice should not be assigned to a jury other than that composed of the local citizens committed in the district. To remedy this defect of the law, he submits that the desired end might be attained by extending (in such form and under such limitations as may be advised by the jurisdiction of the United States circuit and district courts for the judicial district of Maryland so as to include the cognizance of crimes committed in the District of Columbia. By this extension of the jurisdiction of the district courts would have original jurisdiction over all crimes committed in the District of Columbia which are offenses against the general laws of the United States, and their jurisdiction would be concurrent with that of the circuit courts in the District of Columbia, so that the prosecutions and trials could be proceeded with in either court. The advantages to be derived are that where the trials take place in the circuit or district courts, the jury would be drawn in the manner now prescribed by law, from the people of the entire state of Maryland, and the chances of obtaining an impartial jury would be greatly increased.

He concludes by recommending a free proof protection for the records of his office.

Religious Differences.

Looked at Journal.

The true intention of the withdrawal of Mr. Snowden, managing editor of the Washington Republican, is finally understood. He and the leading proprietor could not agree upon religious subjects, Mr. S. being a rigid Baptist and Mr. H. a thoroughgoing Methodist. The situation will seldom many indeed, other hearts than Snowden's and Hutton's must ache.

Deaf as an Opera Victor.

Chicago News.

John F. Deane, one of the retired Virginia congressmen, has written a reproachful letter to Frank Hamilton about the Danville massacre. It seems a pity that this gifted young person should waste his time and talents on vain political correspondence when the highest end prices are being paid for comic opera librettos.

He Will Remain.

Philadelphia Press.

Now that Carlisle has pulled through, let us indulge the hope that Editor Watterson may yet be persuaded to remain in the union.

RUMMELBERG, NEW.

Berlin, is the largest goose market in the world. They handle 20,000,000 a year of the sacral bird.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

The natty salesman, now in gloe, Retains his benjamins. The winter's rain, and ice cream makes His girl too cold within!

His uncle hands him out the coat. "Good bless my girl!" he cries. "Next summer the shell have more cream. And, in addition, please!" —Chicago Tribune.

A Kiss.

How kissed me to-day? Will she kiss me to-morrow? Let it be as it may, Rose kissed me to-day. But the pleasure gives way To a sorrow of sorrow; Rose kissed me to-day— Will she kiss me to-morrow?

It is estimated that of Mississippi's sixty

or seventy counties in the late war not more than 2,500 now remain.

Boswom women to the number of 700 have registered a vote for members of the school board; last year the number was 200.

One of the notable bridges of the world crossed on the China sea at Sangang. It is five miles long and has 230 arches.

ABRAHAM FRATT has just driven in a wagon from Herkimer county, New York, to Morehead, in Dakota. It is 2,500 miles.

The first railway in Spain was laid in 1818. It was but fifteen and a half miles long. The system has not grown very rapidly, however, and only now covers 6,000 miles.

NORTH CAROLINA will levy no state tax next year. The Western North Carolina Railroad company will pay into the treasury \$600,000, which sum will carry the state government.

It is reported that William H. Vanderbilt has given his son, William K., an allowance of \$100,000 a year, and that the young man considers himself poverty stricken in consequence.

SOME people in Iowa have named their town Hancock, in honor of Mr. George Hancock, and the historian has sent his namesake a christening present of \$1,000 worth of books as a nest egg for a town library.

MICHIGAN by a curious provision of her state constitution, and out of the payment on salary of a regular chaplain of either house, but prohibits praying or any form of religious services in either house.

MR. SHARON, the ex-senator, who is wrestling with conjugal infelicities in San Francisco, said recently: "I haven't been long since I owed \$20,000,000. I have reduced that now to a mere trifle. I owe now about \$2,000,000. He is worth over \$100,000."

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD, much to his surprise, found two milk-brooded Indians attending Dartmouth college. He didn't suppose Indians ever reached such a state of intellectual training. He was introduced to one of them, who, physically, quite overtopped the distinguished foreigner.

"Do you preach without notes?" casually asked a new minister from the east of an old preacher in an Arkansas conference. "Preach without notes!" echoed the brother. "I should say I did. Why, my dear brother, in the Lord's name, I've scarcely seen a greenback in six months."

Two charitable Boston women tried on a small scale to imitate the London experiment of furnishing healthy tenement houses to the poor. They hired a house four years ago, had the hallways scrubbed twice a week, insisted on their tenants keeping their rooms clean, put their rents low, and yet have been able to keep their building in repair and pay a little money for emergencies.

An English paper says of Roger A. Pryor, who is one of the brothers of O'Donnell: "His one wonder about his brother of the English bar is characteristic. He cannot understand how it is that they are all such wretched ecclesiastics. An American is a good educationist by nature. An English lawyer seems studiously to avoid views of good education. Englishmen in general have a prejudice against it."

A LADY, 90 years old, living in Marion county, Iowa, has a numerous and long lived line of descendants. She has a daughter 70 years of age, a granddaughter 62 years old, a great granddaughter 29 years old, and a great great granddaughter 11 years old. The lady has six children, forty-four grandchildren, one hundred and fifty-three great grandchildren, and twelve great great grandchildren, making in all a total posterity of 215.

MARSHAL GRAMMONT told a story of three soldiers, who having committed offenses punishable with death, it was ordered that one of them be hanged as an example to the rest, and the question arose who should do the frightful example business. So the three were directed to throw dice to decide. The first threw 14, the second 17, and the last, taking up the box, threw 18! Thereupon he exclaimed with an expression of satisfaction: "Ah now! If I had been playing for money I would not have been so lucky!"

The other day a rather green looking young fellow went into a dry goods store in Bangor, according to the Commercial, and walked up to one of the lady clerks, and the following conversation occurred: "I want to get four yards of white ribbon for a gift." "All right, sir. What color do you want?" "I don't know, but I want four yards of ribbon, that's all." "Yes, but we had ought to give her some color that will suit her. Is she a blonde or brunette?" "She isn't neither; she's a hired girl."

This statement is made in Engineering that in recent trials of the speed of working on the Jay Gould cables laid across the Atlantic from Penzance to Canzo, in Nova Scotia,